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 BRS: pregnan\$ same 1
 Pending
 Active
 L4: (1) anticapsid with (aav or adenoassociat\$
 L5: (1) anticapsid same (aav or adenoassocia
 L8: (0) aav\$1 with (antibody or antibodies) not

Buttons: [Search] [List] [Browse] [Queue] [Clear]

DBs: [USPAT] ☐ Plurals

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	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stan
7	BRS	L6	5	abortion same (aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$)	USPAT	2003/04/14 12:59
8	BRS	L7	8	placent\$ same (aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$)	USPAT	2003/04/14 13:02
9	BRS	L9	41	((aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$) with (antibody or antibodies)) not (((aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$) with (antibody or antibodies)) with (coat or capsid or cap))	USPAT	2003/04/14 13:02
10	BRS	L10	78	(aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$) with (antibody or antibodies)	US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/04/14 13:03
11	BRS	L11	146	(aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$) and ((antibody or antibodies) with (coat or capsid or cap))	US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/04/14 13:04
12	BRS	L12	120	(aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$) and miscarr\$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/04/14 13:06
13	BRS	L13	2	(aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$) same miscarr\$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/04/14 13:07
14	BRS	L14	22	(aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$) same abort\$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/04/14 13:08
15	BRS	L15	2	(aav\$1 or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$) same miscarr\$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/04/14 13:08
16	BRS	L16	22	(aav\$1 or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$) same abort\$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/04/14 13:12
17	BRS	L17	5	(aav\$1 or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$) same pregnan\$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/04/14 13:12

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	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stan
1	BRS	L4	1	anticapsid with (aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$)	USPAT	2003/04/14 12:52
2	BRS	L5	1	anticapsid same (aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$)	USPAT	2003/04/14 12:52
3	BRS	L8	0	aav\$1 with (antibody or antibodies) not ((aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$) with (antibody or antibodies))	USPAT	2003/04/14 12:52
4	BRS	L1	68	(aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$) with (antibody or antibodies)	USPAT	2003/04/14 12:53
5	BRS	L2	27	((aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$) with (antibody or antibodies)) with (coat or capsid or cap)	USPAT	2003/04/14 12:56
6	BRS	L3	41	((aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$) with (antibody or antibodies)) not (((aav or adenoassociat\$ or adeno adj associat\$) with (antibody or antibodies)) with (coat or capsid or cap))	USPAT	2003/04/14 13:04
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TITLE: Secreting products from skin by adeno-associated virus
(AAV) gene transfer

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Tobiasch et al.; "Detection of Adeno-Associated Virus DNA in Human Genital
Tissue and in Material From Spontaneous Abortion"; Journal of Medical
Virology;
Wiley-Liss, Inc.; vol. 44, No. 2; Oct. 1994; pp. 215-222.

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(54) ADENO-ASSOCIATED VIRUS - ITS DIAGNOSTIC USE WITH EARLY ABORTION

ADENO-ASSOZIIERTER VIRUS - DESSEN DIAGNOSTISCHEN ANWENDUNG FÜR FRÜHE
ABTREIBUNG

VIRUS ADENO-ASSOCIE ET SON UTILISATION POUR DIAGNOSTIQUER UN AVORTEMENT
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B et al 'DETECTION OF HUMAN PARVOVIRUS
B19 IN EARLY SPONTANEOUS ABORTUSES
USING SEROLOGY HISTOLOGY ELECTRON
MICROSCOPY IN-SITU HYBRIDIZATION AND
THE POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION'
- **JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, vol.45, no.2, 1983,**
WASHINGTON US pages 555 - 564 Srivastava,
Arun et al 'Nucleotide sequence and
organization of the adeno-associated virus 2
genome'

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EP 0 725 837 B1

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a method of detecting a causative agent of the so-called spontaneous early abortion by investigating patients' samples for the presence of adeno-associated virus DNA (AAV DNA), or AAV antigen or antibodies, preferably of the IgM type, directed to AAV. Furthermore, the present invention relates to antibodies suitable for said method.

[0002] The adeno-associated viruses (AAV) which are human parvoviruses that depend on coinfecting helper viruses for their replication, are thought to be non-pathogenic (Siegl, G. et al. (1985), Intervirology, 23, pp. 61-73; Berns, K.I. et al. (1987), Adv. Virus Res., 32, pp. 243-306) but rather to exhibit tumorsuppressive properties (Rommelaere et al. (1991), J. Virol. Methods, 33, pp. 233-251). The virus may persist in infected individuals, possibly by integration of its DNA into specific chromosomal sites of the host cell genome as seen in cell culture. Recent studies of our laboratories have demonstrated that AAV is able to induce differentiation in a variety of cells of human and mouse origin (Klein-Bauernschmitt et al. (1992), J. Virol., 66, pp. 4191-4200) including embryonic stem cells. In the course of looking for putative targets of AAV infection, we analysed material from spontaneous abortion for the presence of AAV DNA using for example the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), the Southern blotting technique and the in situ hybridization technique. Additionally, we analysed serum samples from women with miscarriage and from other diseased or healthy women for the presence of antibodies to AAV using serological standard techniques such as enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), fluorescenceimmuno assay (FIA), radioimmuno assay (RIA) or immunofluorescence assay (IFA).

[0003] Surprisingly, we found a significant correlation of both detectable AAV DNA in samples of abortion material and detectable IgM antibodies directed to AAV with the early abortion occurring during the first trimester of pregnancy.

Disclosure of the invention

[0004] Accordingly, the present invention relates to a method of detecting the causative agent of spontaneous abortion comprising the steps of

a) hybridizing a probe for an AAV polynucleotide to nucleic acids of a sample of abortion material under conditions which allow the formation of a heteroduplex between an AAV nucleic acid and the probe, and

b) detecting a polynucleotide duplex which contains the probe.

[0005] In a preferred embodiment of the present invention the method as mentioned above is a polymerase chain reaction (PCR), Southern blotting or in situ hybridization technique.

[0006] In another preferred embodiment of the present invention a hybridization technique is applied as described above, wherein one or more nucleic acid probes are used which are selected from the group consisting of the primers pan1 (SEQ ID No.1), pan3 (SEQ ID No.4), nest1 (SEQ ID No.2), and nest2 (SEQ ID No.3). In Figure 1 a schematic drawing of these primers, relative to the genome of the AAV type 2 (AAV-2) and the nucleotide sequences of the primers is presented.

[0007] The present invention further relates to a method of detecting the causative agent of spontaneous abortion comprising the steps of

a) incubating a probe antibody directed to an AAV antigen with a sample of abortion material under conditions which allow the formation of an antigen-antibody complex, and

b) detecting the antigen-antibody complex containing the probe antibody.

[0008] In step (a) one or more probe antibodies can be used. These antibodies can be directed to e.g. an AAV capsid or a single protein thereof, particularly VP1, VP2 or VP3. Examples of these antibodies are the following monoclonals:

A1; deposited at DSM under DSM ACC2195 on Oct. 13, 1994

A69; deposited at DSM under DSM ACC2196 on Oct. 13, 1994

B1; deposited at DSM under DSM ACC2197 on Oct. 13, 1994

A20; deposited at DSM under DSM ACC2194 on Oct. 13, 1994 (see Table 1).

[0009] The antibodies as mentioned above are subject matter of the present invention.

[0010] In a preferred embodiment of the present invention the method of antigen detection as mentioned above is an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), a radioimmuno assay (RIA), a fluorescence immuno assay (FIA) or

an immunofluorescence assay (IFA).

[0011] An example of the ELISA comprises the following steps:

- (a) providing a substrate carrying the monoclonal antibody A 20,
- (b) contacting the substrate of (a) with a sample of abortion material to get an antigen-antibody complex,
- (c) contacting the complex of (b) with a polyclonal anti-AAV capsid antibody to get an antibody-antigen-antibody complex,
- (d) contacting the complex of (c) with an enzyme-labelled antibody directed to the polyclonal antibody of (c) to get a labelled complex of (c), and
- (e) contacting the complex of (d) with an enzyme-label-indicator to indicate the presence of said complex.

[0012] It is clear that the term "sample of abortion material" is only an example of materials which contain AAV capsids or parts thereof. Another examples are cells expressing recombinant AAV capsids or parts thereof.

[0013] The present invention, i.e. the antibodies alone or in combination with the AAV antigen detection method, is suitable to detect AAV capsids and/or parts thereof in any material.

[0014] Furthermore, the present invention relates to a method of detecting the causative agent of spontaneous abortion comprising the steps of

- a) incubating a sample containing AAV or an antigenic part thereof with a sample suspected of containing anti-AAV antibodies under conditions which allow the formation of an antibody-antigen complex, preferably only containing antibodies of the IgM type, and

- b) detecting an antibody-antigen complex, preferably IgM antibody-antigen complex, containing the probe antigen.

[0015] In step (a) the term "sample containing AAV or an antigenic part thereof" refers to AAV capsid proteins, particularly VP1, VP2 and/or VP3, preferably.

[0016] In another preferred embodiment of the present invention the method of detection of AAV specific antibodies, particularly IgM antibodies, is an ELISA, a RIA, a FIA or an IFA.

[0017] An example of the ELISA comprises the following steps:

- (a) providing a substrate carrying an anti-human IgM antibody,
- (b) contacting the substrate of (a) with a patient's bodyfluid to get an antibody-antibody complex,
- (c) contacting the complex of (b) with recombinant VP1, VP2 and/or VP3 to get a VP-antibody-antibody complex,
- (d) contacting the complex of (c) with an anti-VP-antibody to get an anti-VP-antibody-VP-antibody-antibody complex,
- (e) contacting the complex of (d) with an enzyme-labelled antibody directed to the anti-VP-antibody of (d) to get a labelled complex of (d), and
- (f) contacting the complex of (e) with an enzyme-label-indicator to indicate the presence of said complex.

[0018] It is evident that persisting anti-AAV IgM/IgG titers in serum are associated with predisposition to early abortions. Thus, the present invention can also be used for effective risk factor screening, development of methods for prevention of pregnancy failure, and information of patients about the risks of pregnancy failure.

[0019] Furthermore, the present invention relates to a kit for detecting the causative agent of spontaneous abortion by hybridization as described above, comprising a probe for an AAV polynucleotide in a suitable container, wherein said probe is selected from the primers pan 1, pan 3, nest 1 and nest 2 as mentioned above. The present invention further relates to a kit for detecting the causative agent of spontaneous abortion by immunological antigen detection as described above, comprising a probe antibody directed against an AAV antigen in a suitable container, wherein the probe antibodies are A1, A20, A69 and/or B1 as mentioned above.

Modes for carrying out the invention:

[0020] The art is rich in methods available to the man of the art in recombinant nucleic acid technology, microbiology and immunobiology for carrying out the present invention. Detailed descriptions of all of these techniques will be found in the relevant literature. See for example Maniatis, Fritsch & Sambrook: Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (1989); DNA Cloning, Vol. I and II (D.N. Glover ed., 1985); Oligonucleotide Synthesis (M.J. Gait ed., 1984); Nucleic Acid Hybridization (B.D. Hames & S.J. Higgins eds., 1984); Animal Cell Culture (R.I. Freshney ed., 1986); J.D. Watson, M. Gilman, J. Witkowski, M. Zoller: Recombinant DNA, Second Edition (1992); Immunochemical Methods in Cell and Molecular Biology (Academic Press, London, 1987); Protein Purification: Principles and Practice, Second Edition

(Springer Verlag, N.Y.); Handbook of Experimental Immunology, Vol. I-IV (D.M. Weir and C.C. Blackwell eds., 1986); Immunoassay: A Practical Guide (D.W. Chan and M.T. Perlstein eds., 1987); ELISA and Other Solid Phase Immunoassays: Theoretical and Practical Aspects (D.M. Kemeny and S.J. Challacombe eds., 1988); Principles and Practice of Immunoassay (C.P. Price and D.J. Newman eds., 1991).

5 [0021] More detailed information on specific methodological aspects of AAV, such as cell culture, virus growth, virus purification, isolation of proteins, can be found in the relevant literature, e.g. Handbook of Parvoviruses, Vol. I and II CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, Ed. P. Tijssen; Ruffing, M. et al. (1992), J. Virol., 66, pp. 6922-6930.

10 [0022] All reagents such as antigens, antibodies, probe antigens, probe antibodies, nucleic acid probes, primers and auxiliary reagents necessary to perform an immunoassay or a hybridization assay, possibly using amplification techniques for improved sensitivity may be filled into suitable containers or coated to any solid phase such as plastic, glass and cells, and packaged into kits together with instructions for conducting the test.

[0023] The present invention is exemplified by the following examples.

Example 1:

15 [0024] Detection by Polymerase-Chain-Reaction (PCR) - analysis of AAV DNA in biological, e.g., curettage material of spontaneous abortion.

20 [0025] The primers used in PCR (pan1, pan3 (SEQ ID No.1 and 4)) and nested PCR (nest1, nest2 (SEQ ID No.2 and 3)), respectively, were designed to hybridize to sequences of AAV-2 and AAV-5 DNA by allowing mismatches not leading to amplification of other (e.g. cellular) DNA sequences. The amplified products are distinguishable by Southern blot experiments. The primers were prepared to standard procedures.

[0026] The primers were designed displaying mismatches (underlined) as shown below:

25 - - - - - AACTGGACCAATGAAAACTTTCC - - - - - pan1 (SEQ ID No.1)

1386 TGCCTAAACTGGACCAATGAGAACTTTCCCTTCAAC AAV-2 (SEQ ID No.5)

30 130 TGCCTAAACTGGACCAATGAAAACTTTCCCTTCAAC AAV-5 (SEQ ID No.6)

35 AAAAAGTCTTTGACTTCCTGCTT pan3 (SEQ ID No.4)

40 1729 AAAAAGTCTTTGACTTCCTGCTT AAV-2 (SEQ ID No.7)

45 472 AAAAAGTCCTTGACTTCCTGCTT AAV-5 (SEQ ID No.8)

DNA prepared from histological sections (5 µm, of fresh or fixed, paraffin-embedded, deparaffinated material [Methods as described by D.H. Wright and M.M. Manos in "PCR Protocols, A Guide to Methods and Applications", edited by M. A. Innis, D.H. Gelfand, J.J. Snoisky and T.L. White, Chapter 19, pp. 153-158; Academic Press, New York, 1990] were analysed by PCR using the primers pan1 (SEQ ID No.1) and pan3 (SEQ ID No.4) combined, followed in AAV positive cases by a repetition of the PCR (to confirm specificity) using the (internal) primers nest1 (SEQ ID No.2) and nest2 (SEQ ID No. 3) (see Figure), respectively. PCRs were performed for 40 cycles (one cycle = 92 °C, 1 min; 62 °C, 4 min; 92 °C, 15 sec) (van den Brule et al., (1989) J. Med. Virol., 29, pp. 20-27). Amplified products were characterized by electrophoretic separation (2 % agarose gel) and blotting onto a nylon membrane (Gene Screen, NEN, Dupont, Dreieich, Germany) followed by hybridization at high stringency with ³²P-labelled probes (labelled using the Megaprime™ DNA Labelling System, Amersham, UK) of AAV-2 (pTAV2 [Heil-bronn et al. (1990), J. Virol., 64, pp. 3012-3018]) or of AAV-5. This probe was cloned from DNA from purified AAV-5 virions, propagated with adenovirus type 12 and purified as described in de La Maza and Carter (1980), J. Virol., 33, pp. 1129-1137 and in Rose (1974)

Parvovirus Reproduction, pp. 1-61; In: H. Fraenkel-Conrat and R.R. Wagner, eds., Comprehensive Virology, Plenum Press, New York.

Example 2:

Detection by Southern Blotting analysis of AAV DNA in fresh curettage material

[0027] Genomic DNA was isolated using standard procedures with minor modification (Laird et al. (1991), Nucl. Acids Res., Vol. 19, pp. 4293-4294) and digested with restriction enzymes allowing analysis of characteristic restriction sites within the AAV genome. After separation through 0,8 % agarose gels, DNA fragments were blotted onto Nylon membranes (Gene Screen) and hybridized AAV-2 DNA (pTAV2, see Example 1) or specific AAV-5 DNA (see Table 2 and SEQ ID No. 9) labelled by random priming with [α - 32 P] dCTP (Amersham, Braunschweig, Germany).

Example 3:

Detection of AAV DNA by in situ hybridization in sections of biopsy material, e.g. curettage from spontaneous abortion

[0028] In situ hybridization was performed as described (Tobiasch et al. (1992) Differentiation, 50, pp. 163-178), however, with the modification that AAV-2 DNA was detected by RNA-DNA hybridization. After DNase treatment, the probes were subjected to limited alkaline hydrolysis. Upon linearisation of the plasmid pTAV2 (Heilbronn et al. (1990), see above) with EcoRV, riboprobes were obtained and labelled with [35 S]-UTP by in vitro transcription with T7 RNA polymerase (method as described in Boehringer Mannheim Procedure supplied with the "SP6/17 Transcription Kit"). Prior to hybridization, both probe and target DNA were denatured (93 °C, 10 min). For in situ hybridization with [32 P]-UTP labelled probes, the protocol was as described in Dürst et al. (1992) Virology, 189, pp. 132-140.

Example 4

Provision of antibodies directed to AAV capsid proteins

[0029] In order to generate monoclonal antibodies directed to AAV capsid proteins two BALB/c mice were injected subcutaneously (s.c.) with 150 μ l of a mixture of gel purified recombinant capsid proteins in PBS containing 100 μ g each of VP1, VP2 and VP3, mixed with an equal volume of complete Freund's adjuvant. After four weeks the mice were boosted s.c. with 25 μ g of purified UV-inactivated AAV-2 in 50 μ l PBS and 50 μ l incomplete Freund's adjuvant. After four weeks the mice were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) each with 10 μ g of UV-inactivated AAV-2 in 100 μ l PBS. Three days later one mouse was killed and the spleen cells were fused with X63/Ag8 cells according to standard procedures (Harlow, E. and Lane, D. (1988), Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual). Resultant hybridoma culture supernatants were screened by Western blotting, immunofluorescence and ELISA. The second mouse was immunized six months later with 100 μ g of purified VP3 in PBS (i.p.) and monoclonal antibodies were prepared as described above.

Example 5:

ELISA for the detection of IgG antibodies directed to AAV

[0030] 96-well microtiterplates (Nunc, Denmark) were coated with 50 μ l CsCl-gradient purified AAV 2 (dilution 1:1000 in 0,05 M carbonate-buffer pH 9,6) or with 50 μ l recombinant AAV 2 capsid proteins VP1-3 (1:8000 in 0,05 M carbonate-buffer) and incubated over night at RT. Plates were washed twice (washing buffer: PBS, 0,05 % Tween® 20) and human sera were added (50 μ l/well, dilutions 1:25 to 1:800, dilution buffer: PBS, 2 % BSA, 0,05 % Tween® 20) and incubated for 1 h at 37 °C in a wet chamber. After washing plates were incubated with 50 μ l/well peroxidase conjugated monkey anti-human IgG antibody (1:2000) for 45 minutes at 37 °C in a wet chamber. Plates were washed four times and 50 μ l substrate solution (5 mg OPD in 25 ml 0,1 M citratebuffer pH 5,0 + 10 μ l H₂O₂ 35 %) was added. Plates were stored for 10-15 minutes in the dark and the reaction was stopped with 50 μ l 1N H₂SO₄/well. Extinctions were measured at 492 nm in a Titertek® photometer. Background signal was determined by measuring the extinction without adding human sera and was subtracted on every well (background signal extinction ranged from 0,035 to 0,05).

Example 6:**ELISA for the detection of IgM antibodies directed to AAV****5 Version A**

[0031] Plates were coated as described in Example 4. Human sera were added after they had been treated according to the following absorption protocol in order to eliminate remaining IgG-antibodies : 20 μ l absorption reagent (FREKA-Fluor, Fresenius, Germany) were diluted with 25 μ l PBS and 5 μ l of human serum was added. Absorption was performed for at least 15 minutes at RT, and subsequently sera were tested at dilutions from 1:100 to 1:800. Incubation was performed for 1 h at 37 °C in a wet chamber and after washing 50 μ l/well peroxidase conjugated goat anti human IgM antibody (1:2000 in PBS/2 % BSA/0,05 % TWEEN® 20) were added. Plates were incubated for 45 minutes at 37 °C and washed four times. The OPD reaction and photometric evaluation were performed as described in Example 5.

15 Version B **μ -capture ELISA****Plate Coating**

[0032] Rabbit anti-human IgM antibody (DAKO) was first denatured at a protein concentration of 600 μ g/ml, incubating for 30 min at RT in 50mM glycine/HCl pH 2,5 containing 100 mM NaCl then neutralized with 1 M Tris base. The denatured antibody was then desalted by passing the solution over a Sephadex® PD 10 column equilibrated in the coating solution (10mM Tris/HCl pH 8,5 containing 100 mM NaCl). The sample was eluted from the column in the same buffer. The solution was adjusted to a protein concentration of 6 μ g/ml by dilution in coating buffer and 200 μ l added to each well on a polystyrene microtiter plate (NUNC immuno flat-bottomed well). The plate was incubated at 37°C for 24 h in a humid atmosphere, contents decanted and wells washed 4 times with 250 μ l/well of Tris-buffered saline (TBS) (0,02 M Tris/HCl pH 7,4, 0,15 M NaCl) containing 0,05 % Tween® 20 (wash buffer). The wells were then blocked with TBS containing 1 % Tween® 20 and 5 % Sucrose (blocking solution) by incubating at 4°C followed by 2 washings in wash buffer (TBS containing 0,05% Tween® 20).

Assay

[0033] The second step in the ELISA involved contacting patients' sera with the antibody-coated plate. During incubation, IgM was immunologically bound to the solid-phase antibody. After removal of the unbound material and washing of the microtiter plates, the plates were incubated with purified recombinant AAV nucleocapsid proteins VP1, VP2 and VP3. After removal of the unbound material and washing of the microtiter plates, complexes of human IgM antibody-VP complexes were detected by incubation with the A1, A69 and B1 antibodies. Unbound monoclonal antibodies were removed by aspiration and the plates were washed. The bound monoclonal antibodies were detected by incubating the plates with goat anti-mouse immunoglobulin antibodies conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP). Following removal of unbound conjugate by washing, a solution containing H₂O₂ 3.3', 5.5' tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) was added. Reactions were stopped after a suitable interval by addition of sulfuric acid. The cutoff value of the ELISA was calculated as the average optical density of five negative samples plus 3 standard deviations (to correct for any aspecific binding). Samples giving absorbance values higher than the cutoff were considered positive.

[0034] Specifically, the anti-human IgM on the plate was reacted with serum by adding 100 μ l of serum samples diluted 1:200 in TBS containing 10 mg/ml bovine serum albumin, and incubating the serum-containing wells for 1 h at room temperature. After incubation, the serum samples were removed by aspiration and the wells were washed 5 times with washing solution (TBS + 0,05% Tween®20). Aliquots of 100 μ l of the VP1, VP2 and VP3 antigen mixture (conc of 10-10 nM VP1, VP2 and VP3) were added to each well and the plates were incubated at room temperature at least 2 h, followed by removal of excess probe by aspiration and 5 washes with TBS + 0,05 % Tween® 20. Bound VP1, VP2 and VP3 was detected by addition of 100 μ l of a mixture of hybridoma supernatants from A1, A69 and B1 monoclonal antibodies producing hybridomas (antibody conc 1-10 nM), followed by 5 standard washes of the plates with TBS + 0,05% Tween® 20. Monoclonal antibody binding was detected by addition of 200 μ l of 1 1/2000 dilution of sheep anti-mouse IgG horseradish peroxidase-conjugated antibody (Dako, Hamburg/Germany) and incubated for 1,5 h at room temperature, followed by 5 standard washings of the plate. Enzyme activity was revealed by addition of 100 μ l of a solution of TMB (Serex, Maywood, N.J./USA). The plate was incubated until the desired color development was reached and terminated by addition of 50 μ l 2N sulfuric acid. Optical densities (OD₄₅₀) of negative and positive control sera as well as samples were determined. The cutoff value as calculated from five negative sera was

OD₄₅₀=0,40.

Example 7:

5 ELISA for the detection of AAV capsids

Plate Coating

10 **[0035]** 100 µl of the A20 antibody (see above) equilibrated in coating buffer solution (50 mM NaHCO₃ pH 9.6 and adjusted to a protein concentration of 1,5 ng/ml) was added to each well on a polystyrene microtiter plate (NUNC immuno flat-bottomed well). The plate was incubated at 4 °C for 24 h, contents decanted and wells, washed 5 times with 250 µl/well of phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) (wash buffer). The wells were blocked with 260 µl of 3 % BSA in PBS (blocking solution) by incubating at least 30 minutes at room temperature followed by 6 washings in wash buffer.

15 Assay

[0036] A standard curve within the range of 10 - 10 000 capsids/ml was prepared by diluting AAV capsids in standard dilution solution containing PBS.

20 **[0037]** Unknown samples were diluted as appropriate in diluent solution and 100 µl added to the test wells. When tissue culture supernatants were to be assayed, 100 µl of a 1:10 to 1:10⁸ dilution was to be added to the test well. The plate was incubated for 3 h at room temperature. The plate was washed 5 times in wash buffer and 100 µl rabbit anti-AAV-polyclonal antiserum at a dilution of 1/1000 in 3 % BSA in PBS added to each well. The plate was incubated at room temperature for 2 h as previously and then washed 5 times in PBS Tween. AAV capsid was detected by addition of 100 µl of a 1/2000 dilution of a goat anti-rabbit IgG myeloperoxidase-conjugated antibody prepared in antibody
25 diluent and incubated for 1 h at room temperature followed by 5 standards washes of the plate. Enzyme activity was revealed by addition of 100 µl of a 0,1 mg/ml solution of tetramethylbenzidine (TMB) prepared in 0,1 M Na-acetate buffer pH 6 to each well. The plate was incubated at room temperature until the desired color development was reached, longer incubation periods being necessary to detect lower concentration ranges, i.e. standards less than 10 capsids/ml. The concentration of unknown samples was determined by comparison of their optical density to the standard curve.
30

Example 8:

Detection of AAV-DNA in curettage material of spontaneous abortions

35 **[0038]** A total of 50 samples of curettage material of spontaneous abortions were analysed for the presence of AAV DNA either by PCR or Southern Blotting or both. 41 samples were from abortions in the first and 9 samples from abortions in the second and third trimester of pregnancy.

40 **[0039]** Among the 41 samples taken during the first trimester of pregnancy, 14 consisted of fresh material that could be tested by Southern Blotting, by which method 9 samples were shown to be positive. All other samples tested were sections from paraffin-embedded tissues, that were analysed by PCR. Among these, 30 samples were from abortions in the first trimester of pregnancy, of which 12 samples were shown to be positive for AAV DNA. All of the 9 samples from the second or third trimester of pregnancy were negative by PCR.

45 **[0040]** Thus, in 21 of 41 samples, i.e. 50 % of spontaneous abortions in the first trimester of pregnancy AAV specific DNA sequences could be detected, whereas 9 spontaneous abortions in the second or third trimester were negative (see Table 3).

Example 9:

50 **[0041]** A total serum of 148 serum samples drawn from healthy probands, diseased patients with various syndromes being unrelated to abortion, and pregnant women with spontaneous abortion during the first trimester of pregnancy were tested for antibodies directed to AAV.

55 **[0042]** The results obtained are displayed in Table 4. Generally, the prevalence of specific IgG antibodies was quite high, between 62 and 100 % in the different groups of probands/patients. However, specific IgM antibodies were shown to be significantly correlated with "pregnancy problems".

Table 1

Term	Subtype	Epitope	Western Blotting	Immuno- Precipitation	Immuno- Fluorescence	Characteristics
A1	IgG2a	between aa 1 - 104	+ specific recognition of VP1	+	+	recognition of monomeric and oligomeric VP1
A69	IgG1	between aa 105 - 136	+ specific recognition of VP1 and VP2	++	++	recognition of monomeric and oligomeric VP1 and VP2
B1	IgG1	between aa 136 - 669	++ recognition of VP1, VP2 and VP3	++	++	recognition of monomeric and oligomeric VP1, VP2 and VP3
A20	IgG3	presumable conformation	- (negativ)	+++	++	preferable recog- nition of AAV capsid, no reaction with recombinant monomeric capsid protein

aa: amino acid

Table 2

5

388 bp part of BamH1b fragment of AAV5 (SEQ ID No. 9)

10

15
487 TCAATCAGGTGCCGGTGACTCACGAGTTTAAAGTTCCCAGGGAATTGGCGGGAATAAAG
AGTTAGTCCACGGCCACTGAGTGCTCAAATTTCAAGGTCCCTTAACCGCCCTTGATTTC 546

20
547 GGGCGGAGAAATCTCTAAACGCCCACTGGGTGACGTACCAATACTAGCTATAAAAGTC
CCCGCCTCTTTAGAGATTTTGCGGGTGACCACTGCAGTGGTTATGATCGATATTTTCAG 606

25
607 TGGAGAAGCGGGCCAGGCTCTCATTTGTTCCCGAGACGCCTCGCAGTTCAGACGTGACTG
ACCTCTTCGCCCCGGTCCGAGAGTAAACAAGGGCTCTGCGGAGCGTCAAGTCTGCACTGAC 666

30
667 TTGATCCCGCTCCTCTGCGACCGCTCAATTGGAATTCAGGTATGATTGCAAATGTGACT
AACTAGGGCGAGGAGACGCTGGCGAGTTAACCTTAAGTCCATACTAACGTTTACACTGA 726

35
727 ATCATGCTCAATTTGACAACATTTCTAACAAATGTGATGAATGTGAATATTTGAATCGGG
TAGTACGAGTTAACTGTTGTAAGATTGTTTACACTACTTACACTTATAAACTTAGCCC 786

40
787 GCAAAAATGGATGTATCTGTCACAATGTAACCTCACTGTCAAATTTGTCATGGGATTCCCC
CGTTTTTACCTACATAGACAGTGTTACATTGAGTGACAGTTTAAACAGTACCCTAAGGGG 846

45
847 CCTGGGAAAAGGAAAACCTTGTGAGATTT
GGACCCCTTTTCCTTTTGAACAGTCTAAA 874

50

Table 3

55

Prevalence of AAV DNA in curettage materials			
Detection of AAV DNA by (number AAV positive / number analysed)			
Diagnosis / Pathology	PCR	Southern Blotting	Total

Table 3 (continued)

Prevalence of AAV DNA in curettage materials			
	Detection of AAV DNA by (number AAV positive / number analysed)		
spontaneous abortion (1st trimester of pregnancy)	12/30	9/14	21/41*
abortion 2nd trimester	0/3	n.d.	0/3
abortion 3rd trimester or placenta post partum	0/6	n.d.	0/6

n.d. = not done;

* = 3 samples positive with PCR were tested by Southern blotting analysis

Table 4

Serum Antibodies to AAV Diagnosis	n	IgG- IgM-	IgG+ IgM-	IgG- IgM+	IgG+ IgM+	IgG+ n	%	IgM+ n	%
<i>Controls (all)</i>	58	8	45	2	3	48	83	5	8,6
Employees	32	4	24	2	2	26	81	4	12,5
Patients *)	26	4	21	0	1	22	85	1	4
<i>breast (all)</i>	38	1	32	0	5	37	97	5	13,2
mammary dystrophy	19	1	13	0	5	18	75	5	26
breast cancer	19	0	19	0	0	19	100	0	0
<i>cervix uteri (all)</i>	26	2	17	4	3	20	77	7	27
normal (or metaplasia)	3	1	2	0	0	2	67	0	0
CIN / CIS	22	1	14	4	3	17	77	7	32
cancer	1	0	1	0	0	1	100	0	0
<i>pregnancy problems (all)</i>	26	6	12	2	6	18	69	8	31
Extra uterine	2	0	2	0	0	2	100	0	0
chromosomal aberrations	3	0	2	0	1	3	100	1	33
abortion (1st trimester) of unclear etiology	21	6	8	2	5	13	62	8	38

*) with uterus myoma, or normal pregnancy, hysterectomy (normal)

Claims

1. A method of detecting the causative agent of spontaneous abortion comprising the steps of
 - (a) hybridizing a probe for an adeno-associated virus (AAV) polynucleotide to nucleic acids of a sample of abortion material under conditions which allow the formation of a heteroduplex between an AAV nucleic acid and the probe, and
 - (b) detecting a polynucleotide duplex which contains the probe.
2. The method according to claim 1, which is a PCR, Southern blotting or an in situ hybridization technique.
3. The method according to claim 1, wherein one or more probes are used which are selected from the group consisting of the primers pan1 (SEQ ID No. 1), pan3 (SEQ ID No. 4), nest1 (SEQ ID No. 2) and nest2 (SEQ ID No. 3).
4. A method of detecting the causative agent of spontaneous abortion comprising the steps of
 - (a) incubating a probe antibody directed to an AAV antigen with a sample of abortion material under conditions which allow the formation of an antigen-antibody complex, and
 - (b) detecting the antigen-antibody complex containing the probe antibody.
5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the probe antibody is A1 (DSM ACC2195, deposited on 13. 10. 1994), A20 (DSM ACC2194, deposited on 13. 10. 1994), A69 (DSM ACC2196, deposited on 13.10.1994) and/or B1 (DSM ACC2197, deposited on 13. 10. 1994).
6. The method according to claim 4 or 5, which is an ELISA, a RIA, a FIA or an IFA.
7. A method of detecting the causative agent of spontaneous abortion comprising the steps of
 - (a) incubating a sample containing AAV or an antigenic part thereof with a sample suspected of containing anti-AAV antibodies under conditions which allow the formation of an antibody-antigen complex, and
 - (b) detecting the antibody-antigen complex, containing the probe antigen.
8. The method according to claim 7, wherein the antigenic part of AAV is VP1, VP2 or VP3.
9. The method according to claim 7 or 8, wherein the antibody in the antibody-antigen complex is of the IgM type.
10. The method according to one of claim 7 to 9, which is an ELISA, a RIA, a FIA or an IFA.
11. A kit for performing the method according to claim 1, comprising a probe for an AAV polynucleotide in a suitable container wherein said probe is selected from the group consisting of the primers

pan1	AACTGGACCAATGAAAACCTTTCC (SEQ ID No. 1)
pan3	AAAAAGTCTTTGACTTCCTGCTT (SEQ ID No. 4)
nest1	AAGGTGCGCGTGGACCAGAAATG (SEQ ID No. 2)
nest2	AGTTCAAATTTGAACATCCGGTC (SEQ ID No. 3)
12. A kit for performing the method according to claim 4, comprising a probe antibody directed to an AAV antigen in a suitable container wherein the probe antibody is A1 (DSM ACC2195, deposited on 13.10.1994), A20 (DSM ACC2194, deposited on 13.10.1994), A69 (DSM ACC2196, deposited on 13.10.1994) and/or B1 (DSM ACC2197, deposited on 13.10.1994).

13. Use of an antibody directed to an AAV antigen in a method according to any one of claims 4-6.
14. Use of an antibody according to claim 13, wherein the antibody is directed to an AAV capsid or a protein thereof.
- 5 15. Antibody wherein the antibody is A1 (DSM ACC2195, deposited on 13.10.1994).
16. Antibody wherein the antibody is A20 (DSM ACC2194, deposited on 13.10.1994).
17. Antibody wherein the antibody is A69 (DSM ACC2196, deposited on 13.10.1994).
- 10 18. Antibody wherein the antibody is B1 (DSM ACC2197, deposited on 13.10.1994).

Patentansprüche

- 15 1. Verfahren zum Nachweis des verursachenden Erregers eines Spontanaborts, umfassend die Stufen:
 - (a) Hybridisieren einer Sonde für ein Adeno-assoziiertes Virus- (AAV) Polynucleotid mit Nucleinsäuren einer Probe von Abortmaterial unter Bedingungen, die die Bildung einer Heteroduplex zwischen einer AAV-Nucleinsäure und der Sonde erlauben, und
 - 20 (b) Nachweis eines Polynucleotiddoppelstranges, der die Sonde enthält.
- 25 2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, das eine PCR, ein Southern Blot oder eine in situ-Hybridisierungstechnik ist.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei eine oder mehrere Sonde(n) verwendet wird/werden, die aus der Gruppe, bestehend aus den Primern pan1 (SEQ ID NO. 1), pan3 (SEQ ID NO. 4), nest1 (SEQ ID NO. 2) und nest2 (SEQ ID NO. 3), ausgewählt ist/sind.
- 30 4. Verfahren zum Nachweis des verursachenden Erregers eines Spontanaborts, umfassend die Stufen:
 - (a) Inkubieren eines Sondenantikörpers gegen ein AAV-Antigen mit einer Probe von Abortmaterial unter Bedingungen, die die Bildung eines Antigen-Antikörper-Komplexes erlauben, und
 - 35 (b) Nachweis des Antigen-Antikörper-Komplexes, der den Sondenantikörper enthält.
- 40 5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4, wobei der Sondenantikörper A1 (DSM ACC2195, hinterlegt am 13.10.1994), A20 (DSM ACC2194, hinterlegt am 13.10.1994), A69 (DSM ACC2196, hinterlegt am 13.10.1994) und/oder B1 (DSM ACC2197, hinterlegt am 13.10.1994) ist.
6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4 oder 5, das ein ELISA, ein RIA, ein FIA oder ein IFA ist.
7. Verfahren zum Nachweis des verursachenden Erregers eines Spontanaborts, umfassend die Stufen:
 - 45 (a) Inkubieren einer Probe, die AAV oder einen antigenen Teil davon enthält, mit einer Probe, die vermutlich anti-AAV-Antikörper enthält, unter Bedingungen, die die Bildung eines Antikörper-Antigen-Komplexes erlauben, und
 - 50 (b) Nachweis des Antikörper-Antigen-Komplexes, der das Sondenantigen enthält.
8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, wobei der antigene Teil von AAV VP1, VP2 oder VP3 ist.
9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7 oder 8, wobei der Antikörper in dem Antikörper-Antigen-Komplex dem IgM-Typ angehört.
- 55 10. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 7 bis 9, das ein ELISA, ein RIA, ein FIA oder ein IFA ist.
11. Kit zur Durchführung des Verfahrens nach Anspruch 1, umfassend eine Sonde für ein AAV-Polynucleotid in einem

geeigneten Behältnis, wobei die Sonde aus der Gruppe der Primer

5 pan1 AACTGGACCAATGAAAACCTTTCC (SEQ ID NO. 1)
 pan3 AAAAAGTCTTTGACTTCCTGCTT (SEQ ID NO. 4)
 nest1 AAGGTGCGCGTGGACCAGAAATG (SEQ ID NO. 2)
 10 nest2 AGTTCAAATTTGAACATCCGGTC (SEQ ID NO. 3)

ausgewählt ist.

- 15 12. Kit zur Durchführung des Verfahrens nach Anspruch 4, umfassend einen Sondenantikörper gegen ein AAV-Antigen in einem geeigneten Behältnis, wobei der Sondenantikörper A1 (DSM ACC2195, hinterlegt am 13.10.1994), A20 (DSM ACC2194, hinterlegt am 13.10.1994), A69 (DSM ACC2196, hinterlegt am 13.10.1994) und/oder B1 (DSM ACC2197, hinterlegt am 13.10.1994) ist.
- 20 13. Verwendung eines Antikörpers gegen ein AAV-Antigen in einem Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 6.
14. Verwendung eines Antikörpers nach Anspruch 13, wobei der Antikörper gegen ein AAV-Capsid oder ein Protein davon gerichtet ist.
- 25 15. Antikörper, nämlich A1 (DSM ACC2195, hinterlegt am 13.10.1994).
16. Antikörper, nämlich A20 (DSM ACC2194, hinterlegt am 13.10.1994).
17. Antikörper, nämlich A69 (DSM ACC2196, hinterlegt am 13.10.1994).
- 30 18. Antikörper, nämlich B1 (DSM ACC2197, hinterlegt am 13.10.1994).

Revendications

- 35 1. Méthode pour détecter l'agent responsable d'un avortement spontané, comprenant les étapes consistant
- (a) à hybrider une sonde pour un polynucléotide de virus adéno-associé (AAV) à des acides nucléiques d'un échantillon de matière avortée dans des conditions qui permettent la formation d'un hétéroduplex entre un
- 40 acide nucléique de AAV et la sonde, et
- (b) à détecter un duplex polynucléotidique qui contient la sonde.
2. Méthode suivant la revendication 1, qui est une technique de réaction en chaîne avec une polymérase (PCR), une technique de transfert de Southern ou une technique d'hybridation in situ.
- 45 3. Méthode suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle sont utilisées une ou plusieurs sondes qui sont choisies dans le groupe consistant en les amorces pan1 (SEQ.ID.N°1), pan3 (SEQ.ID.N° 4), nest1 (SEQ.ID.N° 2) et nest2 (SEQ.ID.N° 3).
- 50 4. Méthode pour détecter l'agent responsable d'un avortement spontané, comprenant les étapes consistant
- (a) à mettre en incubation un anticorps de sonde dirigé contre un antigène de AAV avec un échantillon de matière avortée dans des conditions qui permettent la formation d'un complexe antigène-anticorps, et
- (b) à détecter le complexe antigène-anticorps contenant l'anticorps de sonde.
- 55 5. Méthode suivant la revendication 4, dans laquelle l'anticorps de sonde est l'anticorps A1 (DSM ACC2195, déposé le 13.10.1994), A20 (DSM ACC2194, déposé le 13.10.1994), A69 (DSM ACC2196, déposé le 13.10.1994) et/ou B1 (DSM ACC2197, déposé le 13.10.1994).

6. Méthode suivant la revendication 4 ou 5, qui consiste en un essai par immunosorbant lié à une enzyme (ELISA), un essai radio-immunologique (RIA), un essai d'immunofluorescence (FIA) ou un essai d'anticorps par immunofluorescence (IFA).
7. Méthode pour détecter l'agent responsable d'un avortement spontané, comprenant les étapes consistant
- (a) à mettre en incubation un échantillon contenant un AAV ou une partie antigénique de cet AAV avec un échantillon supposé contenir des anticorps anti-AAV dans des conditions permettant la formation d'un complexe anticorps-antigène, et
- (b) à détecter le complexe anticorps-antigène, contenant l'antigène de la sonde.
8. Méthode suivant la revendication 7, dans laquelle la partie antigénique du AAV consiste en VP1, VP2 ou VP3.
9. Méthode suivant la revendication 7 ou 8, dans laquelle l'anticorps dans le complexe anticorps-antigène est du type IgM.
10. Méthode suivant l'une des revendications 7 à 9, qui est un essai par immunosorbant lié à une enzyme (ELISA), un essai radio-immunologique (RIA), un essai d'immunofluorescence (FIA) ou un essai d'anticorps par immunofluorescence (IFA).
11. Kit pour la mise en oeuvre de la méthode suivant la revendication 1, comprenant une sonde pour un polynucléotide de AAV dans un récipient convenable, dans lequel ladite sonde est choisie dans le groupe consistant en les amorces suivantes
- | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| pan1 | AACTGGACCAATGAAAACCTTTCC | (SEQ. ID. N° 1) |
| pan3 | AAAAAGTCTTTGACTTCCTGCTT | (SEQ. ID. N° 4) |
| nest1 | AAGGTGCGCGTGGACCAGAAATG | (SEQ. ID. N° 2) |
| nest2 | AGTTCAAATTTGAACATCCGGTC | (SEQ. ID. N° 3) |
12. Kit pour la mise en oeuvre de la méthode suivant la revendication 4, comprenant un anticorps de sonde dirigé contre un antigène de AAV dans un récipient convenable, dans lequel l'anticorps de sonde est l'anticorps A1 (DSM ACC2195, déposé le 13.10.1994), A20 (DSM ACC2194, déposé le 13.10.1994), A69 (DSM ACC2196, déposé le 13.10.1994) et/ou B1 (DSM ACC2197, déposé le 13.10.1994).
13. Utilisation d'un anticorps dirigé contre un antigène de AAV dans une méthode suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 4 à 6.
14. Utilisation d'un anticorps suivant la revendication 13, dans laquelle l'anticorps est dirigé contre une capsid de AAV ou l'une de ses protéines.
15. Anticorps consistant en l'anticorps A1 (DSM ACC2195, déposé le 13.10.1994).
16. Anticorps consistant en l'anticorps A20 (DSM ACC2194, déposé le 13.10.1994).
17. Anticorps consistant en l'anticorps A69 (DSM ACC2196, déposé le 13.10.1994).
18. Anticorps consistant en l'anticorps B1 (DSM ACC2197, déposé le 13.10.1994).

Figur 1